



AWARENESS AMONG HIGHER SECONDARY STUDENTS IN MITIGATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION WITH REGARD TO GENDER

Dr. N. Subramanian¹ | Miss. A. Shanthini²

¹ Principal, S Veerasamy Chettiar College of Education, Puliangudi – 627855, Tirunelveli District, Tamilnadu, India.

² M.Ed. II Year, S Veerasamy Chettiar College of Education, Puliangudi – 627855, Tirunelveli District, Tamilnadu, India.

ABSTRACT

The main objective of the study to find out whether there is any significant difference between male and female higher secondary students in their awareness in mitigation of environmental pollution. In this study, the investigator used the survey method research. The investigator used simple random sampling method for collecting sample. Thus the sample consists of 300 higher secondary students in the schools of Kovilpatti Taluk. Awareness among mitigation of environmental pollution scale is validated and standardized by Mrs. A. Shanthini (Investigator) and Dr. N. Subramanian (Guide) in 2017. The investigator found that there is significant difference between male and female higher secondary students in their awareness in mitigation of environmental pollution.

KEY WORDS: Mitigation, Environmental Pollution, Higher Secondary Students.

INTRODUCTION:

Environment literally means surrounding and everything that affect an organism during its lifetime is collectivity known as its environment. Pollution can be defined as an undesirable change in the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of the air, water, or land that can harmfully affect health, survival, or activities of humans or other living organisms. Cleanliness of surroundings and ecological balance are absolutely essential if human life is not to be jeopardized on earth. For this, the people need to be educated on various aspects of environment. Environmental awareness is sought to be spread through seminars, workshops, symposia and celebration of designated days like the Earth Day, World Environment Day, Forest Day, Water Day etc. Besides celebration of specific days to raise awareness on the need for conserving the natural resources and protecting the environment, the state governments in India have also established Pollution Control Boards to check pollution.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

Today millions of people are without the basic human needs of food, cloth, shelter, health, education and employment. This is not due to overpopulation alone but also due to environmental consequences. The loss of forests, fertility of soil, productivity and energy crisis have created many problems. The pollution created by industry, technology and over-consumption by the affluent society lead to the rapid depletion of basic natural resources. Many human problems are also due to mismanagement of environment, which is created by man himself. Environmental implications due to pollution are in various aspects. These produce serious problem for human beings to maintain his existence, protection, and survival and for the improvement of general standard of life. In the recent years everyone has started thinking over the problem of over-population and its consequences, which is primarily concerned with the environmental pollution and every effort should be made to focus public attention to save mankind from self destruction and steps should be taken at national and international levels so that the consequence may not become worse (Odum, 1971). Now a day our country is over polluted and due to this many of them are affected particularly the younger generation. As we know, that today's child is the future citizen of tomorrow, as quoted by Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru. He/she must be made aware about the environmental problems as well as preserve the environment. (Sarabhai, et.al., 2007). The investigator has firm belief that if the present higher secondary students are imbued with the need for the preservation of the environment it would have a multiple effect among the future generation to preserve the environment for sustainable development. Since the investigator being a prospective teacher educator wants to study the level of awareness on mitigation of environmental pollution among the higher secondary students.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- To find out the level of awareness among higher secondary students in their

mitigation of environmental pollution with respect to gender.

- To find out whether there is any significant difference between male and female higher secondary students in their awareness in mitigation of environmental pollution.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY:

There is no significant difference between male and female higher secondary students in their awareness in mitigation of environmental pollution.

METHODOLOGY:

In this study, the investigator used the survey method research. The investigator used simple random sampling method for collecting sample. Thus the sample consists of 300 higher secondary students in the schools of Kovilpatti Taluk. Awareness among mitigation of environmental pollution scale is validated and standardized by Mrs. A. Shanthini (Investigator) and Dr. N. Subramanian (Guide) in 2017.

DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF DATA:

To find out the level of awareness among higher secondary students in their mitigation of environmental pollution with respect to gender.

Table 1: The table showing the level of awareness among higher secondary students in their mitigation of environmental pollution with respect to gender.

Gender	Low		Average		High	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Male	7	6.5	99	92.5	1	9
Female	34	17.6	149	77.2	10	5.2

It is inferred from the above table, with regard to male, 6.5% of higher secondary students have low, 92.5% have average and 9% have high level of awareness among higher secondary students in their mitigation of environmental pollution. And also with regard to female, 17.6% of higher secondary students have low 77.2% have average and 5.2% have high level of awareness among higher secondary students in their mitigation of environmental pollution.

INFERENTIAL ANALYSIS OF DATA:

There is no significant difference between male and female higher secondary students in their awareness in mitigation of environmental pollution.

Table 2: 't' value showing significant difference between male and female higher secondary students in their awareness in mitigation of environmental pollution.

Variable	Gender	N	Mean	Standard deviation	Calculated 't' value	Tabulated 't' value	Remark
Awareness in Mitigation of Environmental Pollution	Male	107	1.7824	9.81608	3.048	1.96	S
	Female	193	1.7334	18.03547			

S- significant at 5% level of significance.

It is inferred from the above table, that the calculated 't' value (3.048) is greater than the table value (1.96) for df (298) at 0.05% level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected. It shows that there is significant difference between male and female higher secondary students in their awareness in mitigation of environmental pollution. And also, the mean value of male higher secondary students is greater than that of female higher secondary students in their awareness in mitigation of environmental pollution. So the male higher secondary students have greater awareness in mitigation of environmental pollution than the female higher secondary students.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION:

The investigator found that there is significant difference between male and female higher secondary students in their awareness in mitigation of environmental pollution. And also, the mean value of male higher secondary students is greater than that of female higher secondary students in their awareness in mitigation of environmental pollution. So the male higher secondary students have greater awareness in mitigation of environmental pollution than the female higher secondary students.

REFERENCES:

1. Dutt, G. (2007). Environmental Pollution and Control. New Delhi: Neelkamal Publisher.
2. Parameswaran, D. m. (2003). Research Methods in Education. Hyderabad: Neelkamal Publisher.
3. Kumar, A. (2004). Environmental Science. New Delhi: APH Publisher.
4. Prince, L. (2017). Global Warming Awareness of Higher Secondary Students. Light House Journal of Educational Research, 5.